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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON; GEORGE B. SUDWORTH; W. D. HUNTER; KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1914.

FOREIGN PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The following additions and changes in the plant-inspection service of foreign countries supplement the information given in the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board for August, 1914:

AUSTRALIA.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS.

Melbourne, Victoria.—E. Meeking (vice J. G. Turner, deceased); C. T. Cole, department of agriculture.

Brisbane, Queensland.—J. P. Orr, department of agriculture; A. H. Cory, department of agriculture; G. Tucker, department of agriculture; A. McGowan, department of agriculture.

Adelaide, South Australia.—Frank Rowell, department of agriculture; O. Brown, department of agriculture; J. Hunter, department of agriculture.

Hobart, Tasmania.—George W. Wickens, department of agriculture; T. Hooper, department of agriculture; J. M. B. Connor, department of agriculture; E. Beatty, department of agriculture; E. R. Johnes, department of agriculture.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Letter September 5, 1914, from the British ambassador at this capital, transmitted with Secretary of State's letter of September 18, 1914, states that governor of the Bahama Islands advises that the export trade in nursery stock with the United States is so small as not to justify the expense of the appointment of an inspector.

DENMARK.

In a letter dated September 10, 1914, from Mr. C. Brun, the Danish minister at this capital, we were advised that the Danish plant-inspection service had been enlarged to include also the official inspection of potato fields and of potatoes intended for export, as well as other work of a similar nature. For these reasons the designation of the Danish plant-inspection service has been changed from "Landbrugsministeriets Tilsyn med Planteskoler og Planteskoleartikler" or "The Inspection of Nurseries and Nursery Stock of the Ministry of Agriculture," to "Landbrugsministeriets Tilsyn med smitsomme Plantesygdomme" or "The Department of Agriculture's Inspection of Infectious Plant Diseases."

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HOLLAND.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS.

Wageningen.—H. Maarschalk, assistant; J. Zwartendyk, inspector.

JAMAICA.

Kingston.—H. H. Cousins, director of agriculture; S. F. Ashby, microbiologist.

No seal furnished.

JAPAN.

Revised List of the Plant Inspectors of the Imperial Government. (Effective Nov. 1, 1914.)

Yokohama.—Chief plant inspector, S. I. Kuwana; assistant plant inspectors, A. Kariya and S. Ebihara, Plant Quarantine Station.

Kobe.—Chief plant inspector, T. Nishida; assistant plant inspectors, C. Fukaya and T. Kadota, Plant Quarantine Station.

Moji.—Chief plant inspector, T. Kawahara; assistant plant inspectors, T. Takamura and S. Suzuki, Plant Quarantine Station.

Nagasaki.—Assistant chief plant inspector, K. Habutsu; assistant plant inspector, Y. Masui, Plant Quarantine Station.

Yokkaichi.—Assistant chief plant inspector, T. Murata, Plant Quarantine Station.

Tsuruga.—Assistant chief plant inspector, S. Takahashi, Plant Quarantine Station.

Seal: "Department of Agriculture and Commerce."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Seal: "Botanic Gardens—Straits Settlements."

CANADA.

POTATO INSPECTORS.

The following official inspectors have been authorized by the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture to inspect and certify potatoes under the new Canadian regulations:

T. A. Beauchamp.	A. E. Hopper.	Sydney Peppin.
J. R. Browulee.	M. H. Jenkins.	Ubalde Seguin.
P. R. Cowan.	Lorne Johnson.	C. E. Sheridan.
N. W. Eveleigh.	W. O. Johnston.	A. T. Tardif.
F. Forde.	William Kerr.	R. Trèpanier.
R. Holmden.	George Partridge.	

BUY MAINE SEED POTATOES IN CERTIFIED SACKS ONLY.

[The following press notice, drawn up as a result of the receipt of information by the Federal Horticultural Board that Maine table-stock potatoes were being sold for seed purposes, was issued from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dec. 4, 1914.]

The farmers of New Jersey, Middle Atlantic States, and the Southern States are warned by the United States Department of Agriculture to see that the seed potatoes they buy bear the white label of the Potato Inspection Service of this department. This label is placed on each container and certifies that the potatoes have been examined by Federal inspectors and found free from powdery scab; that they were grown on farms free from and have not in any way been exposed to this disease.

They are warned against the use of table potatoes for planting purposes, as these, even though they do not show the disease, may have been exposed to powdery scab. Table potatoes are usually shipped from Maine in bulk, and the car carries either a yellow or blue certification tag, while seed potatoes are in sacks or other containers of a capacity not to exceed 180 pounds, and each container is separately certified.

Some dealers have been buying table stock and selling it for seed. These men are not violating any law, but they are exposing their customers to the risk of the introduction of a dangerous disease and a quarantine should the powdery scab be introduced.

The white seed certificate relates only to freedom from powdery scab, but potatoes so certified are likely to be of better quality and less mixed than table-stock potatoes. The supply of certified seed potatoes in Maine is ample, and the price this year is low, so that there is no excuse for planting table-stock potatoes.

The department also states that the rigid inspection and other precautions thrown around certified seed stock from quarantined districts make such stock as safe as potatoes from noninfected areas, and often better selected.

[The yellow certification tag covers potatoes grown in the infected district in Maine. The blue certification tag covers potatoes grown outside of the infected district in Maine. The certification of potatoes grown outside of the infected district in Maine was discontinued Nov. 1, 1914.]

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 19.

Citrus canker and other citrus diseases. (Issued Dec. 10, 1914.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that a dangerous disease of citrus plants, known as the citrus canker, and also other citrus diseases, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America outside of the United States, and foreign oceanic countries and islands, and are coming to the United States with imported citrus nursery stock.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 7 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 U. S. Stat. L., p. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction into the United States of citrus canker and other citrus diseases, to forbid the importation into the United States of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign locality or country.

On and after January 1, 1915, and until further notice, by virtue of said section 7 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation from all foreign localities and countries of citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture, is prohibited.

The term "citrus" as used herein shall be understood to include all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe Citratæ.

Done at Washington this 10th day of December, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

[In transmitting copies of this quarantine order to the Treasury Department and State Department for distribution, respectively, to the customs officials and consular officers, the following explanatory statement was furnished: "This quarantine covers all the citrus

plants, including the orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, pomelo, shaddock, citron, kumquat, the trifoliate orange, African cherry-orange, etc., and also related plants, such as the wampi, orange-jessamine, baelfruit, woodapple, tabog, etc., viz, the plants included in the subfamily or tribe Citratæ or Aurantieæ of the family Rutaceæ. No citrus nursery stock loaded on and after Jan. 1, 1915, as shown by consular invoices, will be permitted entry. This quarantine does not apply to the fruits of the plants named."]

POWDERY SCAB AREAS IN MAINE.

Additional areas in Maine designated as infected with powdery scab.

In compliance with regulation 6 of the rules and regulations promulgated June 26, 1914, by the Secretary of Agriculture to govern the interstate movement of potatoes from areas quarantined on account of powdery scab, the following additional areas within the State of Maine are designated as infected with said disease: The towns of Waite, Princeton, Baileyville, Alexander, Baring, Calais, Cooper, Meddybemps, Charlotte, Robbinston, Dennysville, Pembroke, Perry, Marion, Edmunds, Eastport, Whiting, Cutter, Trescott, Lubec, Plantation 14, and the unorganized townships of Dyer and Indian in Washington County.

Until otherwise ordered, potatoes grown in these areas may be shipped in interstate commerce only if they are handled and transported in compliance with those portions of the Rules and Regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act: Interstate Movement of Potatoes from Areas Quarantined for Powdery Scab, June 26, 1914, applicable to potatoes grown in infected areas.

Signed at Washington this 7th day of December, 1914.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

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